

## § 101.0

## 19 CFR Ch. I (4–1–07 Edition)

101.9 Test programs or procedures; alternate requirements.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 2, 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1623, 1624, 1646a.

Section 101.3 and 101.4 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1 and 58b;

Section 101.5 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1629;

Section 101.9 also issued under 19 U.S.C. 1411–1414.

SOURCE: T.D. 77–241, 42 FR 54937, Oct. 12, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

### § 101.0 Scope.

This part sets forth general regulations governing the authority of Customs officers, and the location of Customs ports of entry, service ports and Customs stations. It further sets forth regulations concerning the entry and clearance of vessels at Customs stations and a listing of Customs preclearance offices in foreign countries. In addition, this part contains provisions concerning the hours of business of Customs offices, the Customs seal, and the identification cards issued to Customs officers and employees.

[T.D. 77–241, 42 FR 54937, Oct. 12, 1977, as amended by T.D. 99–27, 64 FR 13675, Mar. 22, 1999]

### § 101.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated unless either the context in which they are used requires a different meaning or a different definition is prescribed for a particular part or portion thereof:

*Business day.* A “business day” means a weekday (Monday through Friday), excluding national holidays as specified in § 101.6(a).

*Customs station.* A “Customs station” is any place, other than a port of entry, at which Customs officers or employees are stationed, under the authority contained in article IX of the President’s Message of March 3, 1913 (T.D. 33249), to enter and clear vessels, accept entries of merchandise, collect duties, and enforce the various provisions of the Customs and navigation laws of the United States.

*Customs territory of the United States.* “Customs territory of the United

States” includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

*Date of entry.* The “date of entry” or “time of entry” of imported merchandise shall be the effective time of entry of such merchandise, as defined in § 141.68 of this chapter.

*Date of exportation.* “Date of exportation” or “time of exportation” shall be as defined in § 152.1(c) of this chapter.

*Date of importation.* “Date of importation” means, in the case of merchandise imported otherwise than by vessel, the date on which the merchandise arrives within the Customs territory of the United States. In the case of merchandise imported by vessel, “date of importation” means the date on which the vessel arrives within the limits of a port in the United States with intent then and there to unlade such merchandise.

*Duties.* “Duties” means Customs duties and any internal revenue taxes which attach upon importation.

*Entry or withdrawal for consumption.* “Entry or withdrawal for consumption” means entry for consumption or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

*Exportation.* “Exportation” means a severance of goods from the mass of things belonging to this country with the intention of uniting them to the mass of things belonging to some foreign country. The shipment of merchandise abroad with the intention of returning it to the United States with a design to circumvent provisions of restriction or limitation in the tariff laws or to secure a benefit accruing to imported merchandise is not an exportation. Merchandise of foreign origin returned from abroad under these circumstances is dutiable according to its nature, weight, and value at the time of its original arrival in this country.

*Importer.* “Importer” means the person primarily liable for the payment of any duties on the merchandise, or an authorized agent acting on his behalf. The importer may be:

- (1) The consignee, or
- (2) The importer of record, or
- (3) The actual owner of the merchandise, if an actual owner’s declaration and superseding bond has been filed in